

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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DEMAGOGY RUN MAD.

This is a country of queer politics and politicians, but there is nothing in the Territorial campaign more astonishing than the canvass Lincoln McCandless is making against the land barons and in favor of the Federal division of the public domain among small holders.

Since Mr. McCandless benched on Oahu, more than a quarter of a century ago, his chief object in life has been to become a great landed proprietor. In one way or another, by acquiring government holdings, by absorbing kuleanas and taking his legal rights as a mortgage, he has acquired what would pass in many countries for a dukedom. He admits today the ownership of 6000 acres of Oahu agricultural and pastoral land and is reputed to have many miles of seacoast. The Advertiser knows of no attempts on Mr. McCandless' part to locate any farmers on this great acreage. He is a buyer and not a seller. He purchases the holdings of farmers and homesteaders; and though there is ample room on his wide possessions for three hundred farmers' families, he gives his land to cattle and to Chinese leases from which he exacts the usual landlord's rental. In the agricultural development of Oahu along traditional American lines, the McCandless dukedom is not an aid, but an obstacle. It is in the way. The owner could subdivide and profitably sell it, if he chose, and provide self-supporting homes for the people. He could, if he would, put hundreds of natives back on the soil and give them a chance, by little-at-a-time payments, to own small homesteads. Lincoln McCandless might be the most beneficent of all our rich landed proprietors, but such a thing is utterly foreign to his acquisitive spirit. Land, land, more land! is his incessant cry; and if it were possible to so change the laws as to make monopoly of the public domains easy to achieve, Lincoln McCandless would soon own a principality equal to that of either Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Gay, against whom he is trying to direct the passions of the poor and homeless.

This makes an extraordinary spectacle—one, as we do not hesitate to say, of the lowest demagoguery. From other islands comes the report that the Democratic candidate has not been unwilling to let the natives think that if he is elected they will be able to divide the public lands among them and each get 160 acres. But this is pure humbug. To make any change in the public land administration here, such as the local Democrats call for, would require an alteration in the Organic law, which could not be made save by joint action of the two houses of Congress and the President. One would not only have to elect McCandless, but change the whole complexion of the Federal government. Were that practicable and the Federal control of Hawaii's public lands followed, our people even then could not hope to get them excepting under restrictions quite as severe as any laid down by present laws. Moreover, the natives would have to compete with an immense number of white strangers from the mainland, for the listed tracts. When Oklahoma lands were opened, thousands of people from every State in the Union were there to take them. They gathered on the Kansas border, and when the cannon signal was given they raced like madmen to pick out the choice spots. Neighboring settlers had no better chance than the newest comers, and they were, as a class, overrun and submerged. The spectacle was like a rush of invading cavalry. Do Hawaiians, to whom McCandless offers so much that he does not own and so little that he does own, realize what such an incursion would mean to them? Let Hawaiians keep the fact in mind, for their own good, that if Washington were ever to seize our public lands and open them for settlement, it would not be done for the benefit of the island folk, but for the whole people of the United States. The opening day would be advertised in New York and Chicago and San Francisco as well as here; and when the time came the natives would find themselves outnumbered over and over again by haole strangers. They would get very little land and the new settlers would outvote them. Finally the revenues from the public domain, which now go to the Territory, would be paid instead to the treasury at Washington, thus compelling an increase of taxation here until such time as the new homesteaders proved up and became taxpayers themselves.

Lincoln McCandless' whole appeal to the Hawaiian voters shows that he depends on their inexperience and trusts to their credulity. He could do nothing for them that he promises without a Congress and a President in political agreement with him; and in that event his policy would prove most damaging in the end to the very electors to whom he is making his plea. To choose him, therefore, as Delegate, in place of the Hawaiian who has helped secure such a vast inflow of Federal money here, and who, if returned again, will have the special opportunities for aiding this Territory which come to a veteran member, would seem to show that our island voters had lost the instinct of self-preservation.

THE ABSENT FLEET.

When the fleet left here it probably intended to return October 7, as the Admiral said. It went south, as the arrival of the cruiser California at Suva indicates. The trip to Suva must have been made to get into touch with the cable; and it seems likely that orders were then given from Washington which changed those under which the fleet had sailed from here.

These orders need have had no sensational bearing. They may merely relate to maneuvers and target practice. So far as this paper can learn, the Pacific fleet has had no maneuvers since Rear Admiral Swinburne took command; but it is now able, in company with its torpedo boats, to conduct them, far from observation, under open sea conditions, such as might be had in war.

There have been suggestions of disaster, to which we see no reason to give heed. If misfortune has befallen one or more of the boats, the wireless would be worked, not silenced; or, if the distance were too great for that, another trip would be made to Suva. There may, of course, have been a great storm; but remembering how easily the Calliope opposed itself to the Apian hurricane in 1889, we do not think these greater or more powerful vessels of the American fleet could be disturbed by anything the winds and waves could do.

The question is asked, Has the fleet gone to Manila? We do not know that it could have sailed at Pago-Pago for so long a trip; we do know that its collier Auxiliary which was ordered to coal in haste when the fleet went south and was in such a hurry that it took on \$12 coal, is yet lying peacefully at the Naval wharf. Would not orders to move have reached it if the fleet had turned into the long trail to the Far East? Is not it lying here in expectation of the return of the fleet to which it is assigned?

But why the silence of the wireless? If intricate battle maneuvers are going on, it is not likely that the wireless would be used at all in communicating between ship and ship, for such would be the conditions of actual warfare. In fleet engagements, even if apparatus is not shot away, an enemy's wireless can "drum" out the opposing one, and other forms of signaling must be substituted. Perhaps these forms are being tried. If so, here is an explanation of why the local wireless stations can catch no conversation between Swinburne's ships. Another reason for shutting off the aerograms may be the presence, not far from the fleet, of the Japanese scout ship, called a training vessel, which may have a wireless outfit ready to pick up anything worth hearing.

Let it be remembered that Washington is entirely calm over the whole matter, knowing what orders are being executed. If any disaster had happened, vessels would be on their way to the fleet from both Pacific coasts.

AN AGE OF MIRACLES.

On Saturday night was performed on this island what ten years ago would have been a miracle. Seated in his office at the Kahuku wireless station, Operator Iabell listened to a man aboard a steamer in the Bering Sea, exchanged messages with a man in San Francisco, and communicated with the flagship of Admiral Swinburne nearly a thousand miles to the south. The wireless ear heard the news over a water area twice as large as that of the whole United States, while this was only one-half the area of the Pacific with which Honolulu can be kept in touch. And few persons marvelled at the marvel. It was "wireless"—that was all.

This generation is used to miracles. It is blasé. If some afternoon an airship came whizzing over the city and dropped in Aala Park with the announcement that it had left San Francisco the day before, we would flock to see it the first day, talk about it for a week, and then look for some fresher sensation.

KUHIO AND McCANDLESS.

Kuhio and McCandless, working together, were the most powerful Territorial forces in and about Congress at its last session. As compared with them, the men from Arizona and New Mexico were mere chifferons, and the amateur workers from Porto Rico and the Philippines were nowhere. If Kuhio is returned this year, McCandless will go with him for another term, and that will mean more appropriations and a more influential place for the Delegate on committees. The longer a man is kept in Congress the more opportunities he has to serve his constituents, and Kuhio will have reached a point, if sent back to the House this time, where he will have the privileges of an old member.

Everything points to the election of a Republican House, and Hawaii can not afford to be represented there by a Democrat or a new man. To have a veteran Delegate there, himself part of the political majority, would put Hawaii in an even better position than ever before to get things.

Lincoln McCandless could not do anything for Hawaii for two years even if the House were Democratic. That is because the first term men are never given a chance to mix in. They are expected to spend their time studying the system. Practically, with McCandless at Washington, the Territory would be unrepresented for a term. If the House were Republican, as it is almost certain to be, McCandless would be a cipher on the left of the decimal point. He would be at the tail-end of no-account committees, and he could not hope to catch the Speaker's eye; nor would he be able to advance any Democratic policy while the House or Senate remained Republican. And it is about a generation since both the lower and upper houses were Democratic at the same time, and it may be longer before they are again.

The only thing that attracts votes to McCandless is his promise of a change in the land laws that would bring so many white speculators here to take up homesteads that the native land-seeker would be overrun and submerged. No Hawaiian wants anything of that kind. He is better off as he is.

It is inconceivable under all the circumstances—the success of Kuhio in Congress; his growing chance of usefulness; the honor he is bringing to the Hawaiian name, that he should be voted down to elect a man who could do nothing there that he promises and would make things worse off for the Hawaiians if he were successful in his efforts.

PESTS IN BALED HAY.

Due care is taken to fumigate shrubs, flowers and plants which come here by mail and freight, but so far as we can learn, no precautions are used with baled hay. The dirt which shields the roots of a California rose bush or lily is looked upon as a hotbed of pests and it is—how about the dirt which comes with hay raked up from California fields and baled without the slightest attempt being made to clean it?

Recently a buyer of coast hay in Honolulu, an entomologist himself, collected twenty-two pounds of dirt and found six insects, some of them destructive, in one bale. If hay brings all these wholesale elements of danger into the country unchallenged, it almost seems a waste of time to bother with the retail elements which come with plants, unless the living growths carry pests which hay does not.

When the hayrakes sweep over the California soil they collect a miscellaneous lot of things, including clods which are filled with the insect life of the dirt. Also there are snakes and other creeping things. Twice, within the past decade, snakes have been killed while crawling out of baled hay, one case occurring at the wharf and another at Olua. No wonder the smaller pests find easy transportation in compressed hay if serpents stand it.

In view of these facts does it not seem wiser to import the natural enemies of the agricultural pests than to rely so much on inspection? To the layman it seems a bit absurd to fumigate a plant which may have let loose half its burden of insects upon the ship that brings it, thus leaving the way clear for a distribution at the wharf.

COUNTRY JOURNALS' ERRORS.

The Garden Island, of Kauai, fails to see why, because a rogue should call himself by some particular name, all others who believe in what that name stands for should forthwith place their trust in him and allow him to handle their affairs.

The Maui News can not see the force of talking tariff and land law when a rogue clamors for a position of trust. That journal can not trace the connection between party loyalty and voting for a man known to be unfit for office.

How lacking in the true spirit of loyalty are these country contemporaries of ours! How little do they know that happy homes and general prosperity depend on handing over the reins of government to confessed gamblers and exposed violators of the public trust! How behind the times they are not to realize that this is the season when men must put aside their common sense and do in a political way what they would never consider for a moment doing for themselves in a private business way!

It is amusing to see these journals attempting to reason against the straight-ticket and yellow-dog clamor. This is not the time to reason; this is the time of politics.

PHILIPPINES WANT NAVAL BASE.

In a discussion of the need of a navy and naval bases to protect American interests in the Pacific, the Manila Times urges the establishment of one strong base in the Philippines, recognizing the necessity of fortifying Hawaii and establishing the Pearl Harbor base, but not conceding that this is by any means sufficient. The Times says:

"The placing of Hawaii in a protected condition does not end the military task in the Pacific. Hawaii is of vital importance, but it is not even the half-way house in the American highway to Cathay. Here in the Philippines is the outpost, and here must be another stronghold. This is a man's game that is being played in the Far East, and it is the strong man who will win. The American people have spoken their will as to the future of China, but their words are idle and will remain idle just so long as the United States is unable to enforce them. Ships of war can not alone execute our writs. Those ships can not forever keep the sea, and they must have bases. And those bases must be protected and supplied with coal, docks, and shops. The so-called base in the Philippines is in no sense worthy of the name."

Under the head of "Straight Ticket Talk," the Bulletin quotes some admirable sentiments from Governor Peck. Among them are the following:

As I said in my speech at Aala Park, country comes first, party second, as a matter of course.

Of course, there may be men on the party ticket who should not be voted for, either for the good of the country or party, but just where the line should be drawn is a matter for individual judgment.

If this is straight ticket talk, the readers of the Advertiser are entitled to call it a straight ticket organ.

The 23d of this month will mark the 25th anniversary of the arrival here of Catholic Sisters to take up work among the lepers of Molokai. Theirs was a heroic consecration, the dangers of it seeming far greater than they do now; and the Sisters have, after the manner of their kind, been utterly faithful in their work. The rounding out of the quarter-century since their arrival will, no doubt, be an occasion of ceremony among the Catholics of Hawaii, and ought to inspire some suitable testimonial—something that would let the Sisters know that appreciation of them is not confined to their own church.

James C. Quinn has some practical ideas about good roads and about economical public service that make him a strong candidate for supervisor. He has watched local politics for years, taking occasional part in it, and is one of the best informed men in town about political conditions. During his long residence here Mr. Quinn has earned the name of being square, and as that quality always meets public appreciation, it is pretty safe to say that he will be elected.

Encourage good citizens to take an interest in Republican County politics by voting solidly for them when they come up for office. It is just as much the duty of independent Republican voters to cast their ballots for good party candidates as it is to oppose bad ones. As between Mr. Von Holt and Mr. Trent, the former should get the Republican strength. Don't put a man like Von Holt on the same voting plane as some one whom it is morally desirable to bolt.

Servia can not be serious about war when she only votes a credit of \$3,200,000 for military purposes. To talk about attacking the Austrian Empire with the backing of such a paltry sum would be like massing up a thousand or so to fight Pierpont Morgan in the stock market.

If footlights as well as the overhead kind were used on the Aala Park bandstand, the political audiences might hope to see the faces of the men talking to them.

If the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers are really to be put on the run to San Pedro, it will be one way of showing American capitalists that Southern California can supply traffic to keep a line in operation. Americans seem to be getting used to being shown the way in Pacific maritime matters, and the Japanese may have to show us that a Honolulu-San Pedro line is not an impossibility.

A local strategist has concluded that the Balkan fuss has been worked up by Great Britain and the United States to attract the attention of the Powers until those two nations can arrange a little business they have with China and give Great Britain an opportunity of excusing herself for meddling in affairs that concern only America and Japan.

The Hilo Tribune, a Republican journal, states with pleasure that this is to be a "split-ticket" year on the Big Island. There the Republicans expect to give Kuhio a majority, but fear for the local ticket. Thus, with Kuhio getting the benefit, the split ticket loses much of its terror.

According to the London Morning Post's Washington correspondent, the authorities at Washington are drafting a law to exclude Hindus from entering the United States, for the reason of their physical weakness and pernicious habit of adhering to their religious caste system.

It will now be time for the "I-told-you-so" chorus to explain that they always knew Admiral Swinburne intended to arrive on Tuesday with only half the ships he sailed away with.

The Russian and British Foreign Ministers inform the world that there will be no trouble in the Balkans, but the fleets of the Powers continue to drift toward the Aegean nevertheless.

If the Republican County and Territorial committees will clean up the ticket, there will be a union of forces that will carry the day all along the line.

The fleet will be welcome when it comes, though the victuals are getting a bit cold.

Kaena is not the only one.

NEW TERM OF
FEDERAL COURT

The United States District Court for the District of Hawaii opened yesterday morning for the first day of the October term.

The calendar of criminal cases was called and a number of cases were not pressed and the remainder continued, with the exception of the Wynne case, which was set for hearing next Monday, October 19. There are a large number of witnesses in this case and it promises to be a long drawn out case.

Of the cases not-pressed, four were counterfeiting cases against Kim Bong Chuen, Chu Hong Yung, Kong Chi Soon, and Kim Keon Moon. These defendants are now all serving sentences of imprisonment and the United States attorney in entering the not-presses stated that he did so because the ends of justice had been subserved by the sentences already imposed.

John Kakae, indicted under the Edmunds Act, made the amende honorable, and the indictment against him was dismissed. Frank Borges and Laura Martin indicted under the Edmunds Act, will have to appear again next week, the case being continued until then.

The case of Ahoy and Kohola is an old case that has been on the calendar for a year or so. It was continued until next week. The same was done with the case of Aloiau and Isaac Kaehoe, a case that involves the forfeiture of a bond. The same also was done with the case against William Reed and Mary Halloran.

The case against Captain James F. Carter was continued for a week.

The case against Jacob Rosenberg for receiving stolen property of the United States was continued until next week.

The John Wynne murder case was set for next Monday.

Judge Dole took occasion to compliment C. H. McBride for the zeal and ability he showed in the defense of John Kapela charged with contempt of court.

Following the call of the calendar, the grand jury for the term was called and impaneled.

Additional Jurors Drawn.

In Judge Lindsay's court yesterday additional trial jurors were drawn. Their services are needed in the suit of J. P. Mendonca vs. George Markham, ejectment. The following are those drawn: James Stuart Sharp, James Kulolia, Charles J. Ludwigsen, Edward B. Mikalemi, Joseph I. Whittle, Richard W. Douglas, George Sanderson, Clifford Kimball, Charles Jenks, Thomas McLean, Henry P. Kaohi, Josephus C. Axtell and Abraham Panini.

Foreclosure Suit.

W. O. Smith as trustee for Emmet Sharratt Stoney, Frank G. Sharratt, and W. A. Bailey, has begun suit in the Circuit Court to foreclose mortgage against N. G. Peterson, Charles F. Peterson and Carrie E. Peterson. The debt claimed is a balance of \$3000 on a transaction in 1901.

Cases May be Set.

Judge De Bolt has caused the posting of a notice to parties in civil causes that their jury cases may now be set down for a day certain in November where the parties consent.

Brown v. Brown.

George J. Brown, a clerk at the Hawaiian Hotel, has begun divorce proceedings against his wife, whom he charges with a statutory offense.

KAUAI JOURNAL ON
STRAIGHT TICKET

Honolulu is at present busy discussing the pros and cons of voting a straight ticket. With-out at all wanting to mix in the wrangle, the Garden Island can easily imagine cases where the most loyal party man would be perfectly justified in refusing to throw his vote for every name on the ticket, if one or more of the men were known to be unfit for the position for which he was nominated, either on account of incapacity or crookedness—Garden Island.

FEDERAL GRAND
JURY SWORN IN

When the Federal grand jury was called in Judge Dole's court room yesterday morning all who had not been previously excused by Judge Dole reported except Thomas McTigue, who was reported sick, and Walter F. Dillingham, who did not appear until nearly 11 o'clock. Mr. Dillingham was asked for an excuse and did not give one. The court had already marked a ten dollar fine against his name but he did not answer to it, but this case cancelled when United States Attorney Breckons called the Judge's attention to the fact that this was a reversal of his decision in the John Kapela case where Judge Dole had said that a complaint had to be filed before a sentence could be imposed for contempt of court. So the matter was left in the hands of the District Attorney to begin proceedings for contempt if in his judgment such should be.

The reason Dillingham was late that some time ago he received a notifying him that a party of his friends were coming through on the wharf, and asking him to meet them, he forgot his grand jury engagement. Dillingham was appointed foreman of the grand jury and J. J. McDonald bailiff. George Yamada was sworn in as Japanese interpreter for the term.

Frank B. Cook was excused, being a Territorial employee in the service of the Board of Health. Harry Gray was excused because he is not a citizen. Those previously excused were: A. L. Lane, Alfred E. Homer and D. P. R. Isenberg.

The jury as it is now constituted consists of: Ambrose Wirtz, L. Rubinstein, Adolph Gertz, Arthur K. Jones, Walter F. Dillingham, Thomas H. Kennedy, Clarence Waterman, Bertram F. Heilbron, Peter High, R. E. Wright, C. D. Wright and J. S. Low, of Honolulu; Ralph E. Balding and J. E. Rocha, Hilo; P. A. Tomana, Waipahu; Claus Blackstad, Waimea, Kauai; Clarence Daniel, Elele, Kauai.

The jury went into session at 10. So far as is now known, the grand jury will not be called on to investigate matters except the cases that have been sent to them by United States Commissioner Judd. There are about twenty-five of these. They include a large number of Edmunds Act cases, of counterfeiting case and some internal revenue cases, including the alleged moonshiners caught up Manoa Valley a week ago.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Honolulu Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.

"Brings you hours of misery at leisure or at work."

If women only knew the cause—that Backache pains come from sick kidneys.

"Would save much needless woe."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.

Mrs. Selma Jones of 200 Main street Ansonia, Conn., says: "I think if I had not been for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I would not be alive today. Seven years ago I was in such a bad state with pains and aches across my back and other weakness that I was obliged to keep to my room, and was at times confined to my bed for several weeks before I could get about. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills recommended, I began taking them and inside of a week the terrific backache pains and soreness across the loins and the headaches had vanished, as well as the feeling of general weakness and languor. The kidney weakness was corrected and the dizzy spells had disappeared. I strongly endorse the claims made for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.